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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL (CBR) INTELLIGENCE (U)

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		Paragraph	Page
CHAPTER 1.	INTRODUCTION		
	Purpose	1	4
	Scope	2	4
	Definitions	3	4
CHAPTER 2.	GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS		
Section I.	General		
	Principles	4	6
	Role of Chemical Corps Intelligence	5	7
II.	Types of Chemical Corps Intelligence		
	General	6	8
	Strategic intelligence	7	9
	Combat intelligence	8	10
	Relation between strategic and combat intelligence	9	11
	Counterintelligence	10	11
CHAPTER 3.	ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS		
Section I.	General		
	Chief Chemical Officer	11	12
	Chemical Corps Intelligence Agency	12	12
	Staff chemical officers	13	13

471419—58——1

		Paragraph	Page
CHAPTER 3.	ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS—Continued		
Section I.	Chemical Detachments (Technical Intelligence)	14	16
	Technical specialists	15	17
	Combat units	16	18
II.	Echelons		
	Theater Army Chemical Officer	17	19
	Army Group Chemical Officer	18	21
	Field Army Chemical Officer	19	22
	Corps Chemical Officer	20	24
	Division Chemical Officer	21	24
	Unit commanders	22	25
	Chemical Corps Units	23	25
CHAPTER 4.	OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES		
	Sources of information	24	27
	Tactical essential elements of information	25	37
	Technical essential elements of information	26	40
	Special operations	27	41
CHAPTER 5.	RECORDS AND REPORTS		
	Records	28	42
	Reports	29	45
CHAPTER 6.	SECURITY		
	Security functions of Chemical Corps Technical Intelligence units	30	50
	Specialized security responsibilities	31	51
	Event of capture	32	52
CHAPTER 7.	TRAINING		
	Purpose	33	53
	Scope	34	53

		Paragraph	Page
CHAPTER 7.	TRAINING—Continued		
	Responsibility	35	53
	Relationships	36	54
	Personnel	37	54
	Methods of instruction	38	56
CHAPTER 8.	CBR INTELLIGENCE IN ZONE OF THE INTERIOR		
	Mission	39	57
	Functions	40	57
APPENDIX I.	REFERENCES	-----	59
II.	CBR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE REPORTS	-----	61
III.	COMBAT UNIT CBR REPORTS	-----	88

CHAPTER 1 (UNCLASSIFIED)

INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

This manual establishes doctrines and procedures for Chemical Corps intelligence activities and sets forth the responsibilities of the Chemical Corps in production of technical intelligence. These doctrines are based on those contained in FM 30–16.

2. Scope

a. Chemical Corps organization, functions, operations, and responsibilities for the collection, production, and dissemination of CBR intelligence are described in sufficient detail to give an understanding of the chemical intelligence contribution to the total military intelligence effort.

b. Recommendations for corrections and changes should be forwarded to the Chief of Chemical Officer, Building T–7, Gravelly Point, Washington 25, D. C.

3. Definitions

a. CBR Intelligence. CBR intelligence refers collectively to chemical warfare (CW), biological warfare (BW), and radiological warfare (RW), intelligence. The term includes foreign scientific, political, social, industrial, geographic, and economic factors which affect or influence CBR intelligence.

b. CBR Warfare. This term has three aspects for definition:

(1) Chemical warfare (CW) involves the tactics and techniques of conducting warfare by the use of toxic chemicals and smoke or incendiary agents to inflict casualties or a desired disadvantage upon the enemy.

(2) Biological warfare (BW) is the military use of living organisms or their toxic products to cause death, disability, or damage to man, his domestic animals, or crops.

(3) Radiological warfare (RW) involves the tactics and techniques of conducting warfare by using radioactive materials or methods which will result in the production of casualties by radiation.

c. Intelligence Targets. Enemy and/or foreign personnel, document centers, CBR installations, facilities, or depots which are suitable targets for exploitation by intelligence task force operations under G2 direction (FM 30–16).

CHAPTER 2 (UNCLASSIFIED)
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Section I. GENERAL

4. Principles

a. CBR intelligence is an integral part of the total military intelligence effort and is essential in military operations. CBR intelligence factors may often be the principal elements determining the feasibility of execution of proposed military operations.

b. CBR intelligence relates directly to Chemical Corps functions at all levels. It is essential to the formulation and implementation of Chemical Corps plans as well as Army tactical plans and operations in a theater of operations.

c. CBR intelligence about a particular theater of operations may concern other theaters and should be made available promptly to them and to the Department of the Army (FM 30–16).

d. CBR intelligence in a theater of operations will be collected from all available sources (FM 30–16).

e. All Chemical Corps personnel must be alert for opportunities to collect and forward information of value to the Chemical Corps and to all intelligence organizations.

f. Chemical Corps field personnel are responsible for protecting captured enemy CBR materiel until its

usefulness and intelligence value can be fully determined by qualified personnel.

5. Role of Chemical Corps Intelligence

a. CBR intelligence of a scope commensurate with each level of command is required by the commander to properly arrive at a strategic or tactical command decision or to formulate either an operational or strategic plan. It is one of the essential elements without which no intelligence picture is complete. The possibility and/or probability of the use of CBR weapons by an enemy, his level of CBR training, the effectiveness of his offensive and defensive CBR equipment, and the enemy's potential for developing and waging CBR warfare are important considerations at every level of military planning.

b. The Department of the Army levies upon the Chief Chemical Officer specific intelligence responsibilities for worldwide collection of CBR information and materials of military significance from all sources. The Chief Chemical Officer, in turn, has established the U. S. Army Chemical Corps Intelligence Agency (CCIA) to direct the CBR collection effort and to evaluate, produce, maintain, and disseminate intelligence studies on CBR doctrine, organization, research and development, tactics, economic and scientific resources, and logistical support of the chemical services of foreign armed forces. In addition, the CCIA discharges the other intelligence responsibilities (except counterintelligence) of the Chief Chemical Officer, to the intelligence com-

munity. CBR intelligence contributions are integrated with all other military intelligence at Department of the Army level to produce the essential strategic intelligence upon which doctrinal, strategic, and logistical planning are based by the appropriate agencies within the Department of Defense.

c. In a theater of operations, other arms and services depend upon the Chemical Corps for CBR intelligence which may affect their planning and operations; conversely, the Theater Army Chemical Officer must depend upon other theater staffs and agencies for military and technical intelligence which may affect CBR planning and operations. Proper liaison must be maintained between staff chemical officers and other staffs and agencies at all echelons for rapid exchange of technical information and intelligence matter. Due to its peculiar significance often communications zone and army group commanders are particularly concerned with CBR intelligence to a considerably greater degree than with general combat intelligence.

Section II. TYPES OF CHEMICAL CORPS INTELLIGENCE

6. General

Chemical Corps intelligence is one of the technical aspects of military intelligence; it contributes both tactical and technical components to combat intelligence and encompasses certain obvious strategic and counterintelligence functions.

7. Strategic Intelligence

Strategic intelligence is produced in peace and in war, usually by theater and higher headquarters or by agencies under their control. It is used chiefly by senior military commanders and their staffs in the development of operational plans. In its three main forms, basic studies, current intelligence, and staff intelligence, strategic intelligence deals with established conditions, recent events, and future probabilities in foreign areas.

a. Basic Studies. Chemical Corps intelligence contributes to basic surveys of strategic intelligence, delineating the known (or estimated) organization, personnel, doctrine, training, weapons, CBR capabilities, materiel production, and stockpiles of foreign armed forces. It also encompasses civilian scientific personnel, equipment, training, and plans and organization for defense against CBR attack. It collects and analyzes data on industrial research and development, and laboratory equipment, facilities, and production. Such surveys and studies may be combined with economic, political, sociological, and other military studies to serve Government and military needs in the development of policies and plans, and in operations.

b. Current Intelligence. Chemical Corps intelligence contributes analyses and evaluations of the CBR aspects of recent trends and current developments in a foreign area. It estimates their probable effect upon governmental and military policy-making, planning, supply, and operations.

471419—58——2

c. Staff Intelligence. Chemical Corps intelligence contributes to estimates of future possibilities or probabilities, analyses, and evaluations of specific CBR data to determine their significance as indications that the foreign area involved is preparing for operations inimical or disadvantageous to the United States (FM 30–5).

8. Combat Intelligence

Combat intelligence is produced primarily in the field in time of war and is used principally by tactical commanders and their staffs. It is concerned with a relatively local situation: the enemy forces and equipment opposing a combat unit, and the weather and terrain which affect the unit.

a. Tactical Intelligence. CBR aspects of tactical intelligence are invaluable for tactical planning. This intelligence must be disseminated promptly to appropriate headquarters to insure that it will be of maximum value to those concerned with strategic as well as tactical intelligence matters. In many cases, combat intelligence studies will be similar in form to the basic studies of strategic intelligence.

b. Technical Intelligence. CBR aspects of technical intelligence in a theater of operations deal with evaluation of evidence indicating enemy use, potential, or intentions concerning the use of CBR weapons, exploitation of captured enemy materiel and documents, and technical information about the enemy.

9. Relation Between Strategic and Combat Intelligence

Both strategic and combat intelligence are concerned with information of military significance about foreign powers and with actual or possible areas of operations. Certain CBR intelligence of value in tactical operations will be found in basic studies of conditions in foreign areas. On the other hand, strategic intelligence may be developed from information obtained through CBR combat intelligence.

10. Counterintelligence

General counterintelligence measures are described in FM 30–5.

CHAPTER 3 (CONFIDENTIAL) ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

Section I. (UNCLASSIFIED) GENERAL

11. Chief Chemical Officer

The Chief Chemical Officer is responsible for the collection and production of CBR intelligence on foreign materiel, facilities, installations, processes, procedures, potential, etc., for use throughout the Chemical Corps and dissemination through ACSI/DA or G2 at appropriate levels of command to other services and agencies as is indicated by the nature of the finished intelligence. The Chemical Corps Intelligence Agency is designated to discharge this responsibility for the Chief Chemical Officer.

12. Chemical Corps Intelligence Agency

a. General. The Chemical Corps Intelligence Agency (CCIA) is a Class II installation of the Chemical Corps established to produce finished intelligence studies on CBR doctrine, organizations, research and development, tactics, economic resources, and logistical support of the chemical services of foreign armed forces.

b. Mission. The CCIA is charged with accomplishing, by using Chemical Corps resources and all other available intelligence sources, the collection, final evaluation, production, maintenance, and dis-

semination of chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) intelligence for the Chemical Corps, the Department of the Army, and other members of the intelligence community.

c. The Chemical Corps Intelligence Agency—

(1) Produces basic intelligence studies and estimates for Chemical Corps organizational elements and contributes to the total national intelligence surveys.

(2) Coordinates CBR intelligence levies of other agencies upon Chemical Corps organizational elements.

(3) Exercises staff supervision over the preassignment training of Chemical Corps organizational elements.

(4) Fills requirements for Chemical Detachment (Technical Intelligence) (CD (TI)) and other trained CBR intelligence personnel for oversea or specialized intelligence service as levies upon the Chemical Corps are received.

(5) Coordinates with other members of the intelligence community the efforts of certain CBR intelligence specialists and specialized detachments.

(6) Exercises staff supervision over the operations of certain TOE organizations, e. g., CD(TI)'s engaged in intelligence operations.

13. Staff Chemical Officers

a. General. Intelligence personnel are not normally provided in the chemical sections at all eche-

lons of command; therefore, the chemical officer is responsible for all Chemical Corps intelligence activities pertinent to his level of command. At such higher levels of command as theater, communications zone, joint logistical, field army, or independent corps, a CBR intelligence subsection may be organized within the chemical section.

b. Responsibilities. The chemical officer at each level of command is responsible for—

(1) The collection, preliminary evaluation, initial interpretation, and forwarding of all known data on enemy targets, personnel, CBR research and development activities, and enemy CBR materiel obtained from lower, adjacent, and higher headquarters or Department of the Army documents, publications, and reference works to the organization that can use the information.

(2) Informing the G2 of the identity, description and location of any CBR installation, facility or depot which is considered an appropriate tactical target.

(3) Maintaining files or target folders containing complete details on enemy targets to be exploited, special personnel to be located and interrogated, special items of enemy CBR materiel to be collected and studied, and on enemy CBR technical procedures to be investigated and evaluated.

(4) Informing appropriate personnel and for briefing members of attached or assigned

CD(TI)'s on specific missions to be accomplished.

(5) Establishing liaison with all chemical or other depots within his area to insure adequate intelligence coverage of all captured CBR materiel.

(6) Knowing procedures (FM 30–16) and maintaining close contact with G2 and the technical intelligence coordinator to learn of the availability and location of targets and personnel to be investigated, and to secure access to captured documents of interest to the Chemical Corps.

(7) The field examination and preliminary evaluation of all CBR materiel considered of primary intelligence interest (app. II).

(8) The collection of all CBR information derived from captured documents, from interrogation of selected enemy and friendly military and civilian personnel, and from investigation of CBR intelligence targets.

c. Liaison. The chemical officer or his representative is responsible for effecting the liaison necessary to insure proper accomplishment of the Chemical Corps intelligence mission and maximum effective coverage in the CBR intelligence field. Liaison with G2, particularly with the G2 technical intelligence coordinator, and with intelligence agencies of the other technical services at various echelons is essential. Liaison with intelligence sections of the Air Force and the Navy should be established through appropriate channels and utilized whenever feasible.

14. Chemical Detachments (Technical Intelligence)

a. General. Chemical Detachments (Technical Intelligence) are allocated to a theater of operations as required. Subsequently, they may be attached to any of the theater subordinate commands to meet the needs of the Chemical Corps intelligence mission. Normally these CD(TI)'s are not required at command levels lower than field army, but may be provided at lower echelons by the army commander if required.

b. Duties. Chemical Detachments (Technical Intelligence) assist the staff chemical officer in his responsibility to provide the commander, through the G2, with CBR intelligence by preparing intelligence reports, and by performing the duties outlined below.

(1) Collect items of enemy CBR materiel which may be of special interest or have intelligence value.
(2) Make preliminary evaluations of the components, use, and effectiveness of collected enemy CBR materiel (app. II).
(3) Assist chemical depot and supply agency personnel in instructing other Chemical Corps personnel and troop units in the use, handling, and maintenance of reissued enemy CBR equipment.
(4) Expedite the flow of all captured enemy CBR materiel of intelligence interest to the appropriate agency.
(5) Locate and evaluate CBR intelligence targets of all types, including those pre-

viously designated and those located by the detachment and report them to the appropriate agency.

(6) Assist in the interrogation of prisoners of war (par. 24*e*(1)).

(7) Collect and evaluate CBR information obtained from captured documents and publications.

(8) Perform special operations as may be required.

15. Technical Specialists

a. A primary source of technical specialists for consultation or special assignment utilization is the Theater Chemical Laboratory Company (TOE 3–97R). This laboratory company comprises chemical, analytical, engineering and toxicology sections, and conducts examinations, evaluations and identification of materiels related to CBR warfare. Although primarily trained to handle matters pertaining to CBR warfare in the field, utilizing only its TOE equipment, this laboratory is usually established at a central location where permanent industrial or university facilities may be utilized, thereby enabling it to handle almost any chemical problem arising from military operations in the field.

b. Should a mobile chemical laboratory (TOE 3–500R) be stationed nearby when technical assistance is required, a capability in personnel and equipment worthy of investigation may be presumed despite its limitations when compared with the theater base laboratory mentioned above.

471419—58——3

c. Primary responsibility for identification of enemy BW agents has been levied upon the medical service, thus assuring the presence of technically qualified personnel to augment the bacteriologists or biochemists on the staff of the CD(TI)'s.

d. Chemical materiel and supply specialists are available at depots and other Chemical Corps installations within the theater.

e. Personnel in any of the categories mentioned may serve as consultants in their own fields, or may be assigned temporarily to CD(TI)'s or other intelligence units to investigate special problems in the CBR intelligence field.

16. Combat Units

Chemical Corps intelligence personnel are not normally provided at headquarters lower than field army (or independently operating corps), but Chemical Corps personnel of all units are expected to be alert for and to investigate CBR incidents and to render reports on information and materiel of special CBR intelligence value. Division and army group chemical staff officers are concerned with the collection, safeguarding, reporting and initial examination of captured foreign materiel, facilities, and installations, and with the immediate evacuation of captured foreign materiel of CBR intelligence interest. Under special conditions Chemical Detachments (Technical Intelligence) or Chemical Corps intelligence officers may be assigned by the army commanders to facilitate or expedite the exploitation of productive CBR intelligence areas. Commanders of other than

Chemical Corps units are also responsible for reporting CBR intelligence matters (app. III).

Section II. (CONFIDENTIAL) ECHELONS

17. (CONFIDENTIAL) Theater Army Chemical Officer

The theater army chemical officer is responsible for planning for and operation of the theater chemical service. His intelligence responsibilities include:

a. (UNCLASSIFIED) Staff supervision of all CBR intelligence activities at theater level to insure maximum exploitation of all available sources of information and materiel having CBR intelligence value.

b. (UNCLASSIFIED) The forwarding of CBR intelligence to the Department of the Army and dissemination through appropriate channels to all theater agencies concerned.

c. (UNCLASSIFIED) The establishment of liaison with other governmental intelligence agencies operating within the theater and with such other groups as may be desirable.

d. (UNCLASSIFIED) Recommending the allocation of Chemical Detachments (Technical Intelligence) to lower commands.

e. (CONFIDENTIAL) Directing the chemical service effort within the theater as pertains to the collection, classification, storage, and reissue (if desirable) of all captured CBR equipment and materiel by appropriate sections of chemical and other depots within the theater. Intelligence responsibilities concerning captured CBR items include—

(1) (UNCLASSIFIED) Based upon Chemical Corps responsibility for issue—the preparation of complete preliminary instructions on the operation and maintenance within the theater of such items and for the full utilization of such materiel captured in large quantities.

(2) (CONFIDENTIAL) Based on Chemical Corps responsibility for design—

(*a*) (CONFIDENTIAL) The processing of such items for nameplate and factory marking data and rubbings.

(*b*) (UNCLASSIFIED) The preliminary analysis and description of the characteristics of such items.

(*c*) (UNCLASSIFIED) The forwarding of selected samples of such items to the Department of the Army for final analysis.

(*d*) (UNCLASSIFIED) The transmission of reports pertaining to (*b*) and (*c*) above to the Department of the Army or to such installation as he may designate.

(*e*) (UNCLASSIFIED) The transmission, at theater army level, of captured CBR items and related information collected within the theater for which the Chemical Corps has issue responsibility, to the theater technical service having design responsibility for the items.

18. (UNCLASSIFIED) Army Group Chemical Officer

a. Since the army group is primarily tactical, the chemical officer will be chiefly concerned with those intelligence activities which may influence the tactical operations of the field armies. Under certain conditions CD(TI)'s may be allocated to an army group.

b. The intelligence duties and responsibilities of the army group chemical officer, under the general staff coordination of G2, will include—

(1) The staff supervision of all CBR intelligence activities under the jurisdiction of the army group.

(2) Operational control of CD(TI)'s assigned or attached to the army group. This will not be construed to limit the prerogative of the field commander in prescribing the degree of control to be exercised by a special staff officer.

(3) Cooperation with other technical services and intelligence agencies to obtain samples of captured materiel of interest to the Chemical Corps.

(4) Distribution of completed reports on the processing of captured materiel of interest to the Department of the Army and dissemination of the information and intelligence developed therefrom to the army group G2 and the chemical officer of the next higher command.

(5) Assuring detailed investigation by appropriate intelligence units of new CBR targets uncovered during operations; furnishing required assistance in completing CBR target investigations begun earlier by other units; providing assistance to CD(TI)'s operating in the army group area but not assigned or attached to the army group.

19. (UNCLASSIFIED) **Field Army Chemical Officer**

a. General. The TOE does not provide for a Chemical Corps intelligence subsection within the chemical section of the field army. CD(TI)'s may be assigned to the field army to assist the chemical officer in the tactical and technical aspects of his intelligence mission.

b. Tactical Intelligence Functions. The tactical intelligence duties and responsibilities of the field army chemical officer, under the general staff coordination of G2, will include—

(1) The supervision of all intelligence activities of field army Chemical Corps units to insure maximum utilization of all available sources of information and materials of intelligence value.

(2) The full utilization and exploitation of all CBR intelligence developed by field army units for maximum benefit to the field army. Assistance of higher echelons should be sought whenever local exploitation is not feasible.

(3) Cooperation and liaison with other staff and intelligence agencies to obtain information and materials of CBR intelligence value.

(4) The collection, critical comparison (collation), evaluation, and interpretation of information and materials forwarded by Chemical Corps personnel and units of lower commands.

(5) The prompt dissemination of pertinent CBR intelligence information and reports to higher, lower, and adjacent commands.

c. Technical Intelligence Functions. The specific technical intelligence duties and responsibilities of the field army chemical officer, under the general staff coordination of G2, will include—

(1) The operational control of assigned or attached CD(TI)'s to insure maximum recovery and collection of captured CBR items, exploitation of CBR intelligence targets and other sources of information, and utilization of the CBR materiel and military intelligence developed within the army area (par. 18*b*(2)).

(2) The maintenance of a suitable target file for his area of operations.

(3) Cooperation with representatives of other technical services and intelligence agencies to obtain samples of captured enemy materiel of CBR intelligence interest.

(4) The furnishing of technical assistance to chemical and other depots as required for inspection, study, evaluation, and preparation of reports on captured CBR items.

(5) The prompt distribution of completed reports to field army G2, and higher commands, on the processing of captured CBR items and the dissemination of information and intelligence developed from them; also the transmission of samples of such items to the chemical officers of higher commands.

20. (UNCLASSIFIED) **Corps Chemical Officer**

Since the army corps is primarily a tactical unit, only those factors of military and CBR intelligence which have a direct influence on tactical operations will be of primary concern to the corps.

a. The corps chemical officer must maintain liaison with all components of the corps to gain prompt knowledge of CBR or related intelligence which will affect corps operations. Conversely, such liaison is also necessary for the prompt dissemination of military and CBR intelligence obtained through corps agencies or from high commands.

b. Under special conditions, Chemical Detachments (Technical Intelligence) from the field army may be attached to the corps under the operational control of the corps chemical officer.

c. When an army corps operates independently, the corps chemical officer assumes the intelligence responsibilities and duties of a field army chemical officer.

21. (UNCLASSIFIED) **Division Chemical Officer**

The division chemical officer, under the general staff coordination of G2, has the following intelligence responsibilities:

a. The supervision of CBR intelligence activities and cooperation with other technical services and intelligence agencies to insure maximum recovery and recollection of captured enemy CBR materiel.

b. Technical supervision and operational control of CD(TI)'s attached or assigned from higher command.

c. Technical supervision of captured enemy CBR materiel, including the establishment and operation of a system for its evacuation, dissemination of information about its tactical capabilities and limitations, instruction of personnel in its characteristics and use, and submission of reports on its processing required by G2 or the chemical officer of the next higher command.

22. (UNCLASSIFIED) **Unit Commanders**

The unit commanding officer is responsible for the collection of CBR intelligence material and intelligence of a tactical nature. Since he is close to the source of enemy CBR information and intelligence, he must expedite the flow of such materials to the appropriate intelligence agencies of higher command for study, evaluation, and disposition. He is also responsible for the preservation of captured enemy CBR materiel suitable for technical exploitation by qualified CBR intelligence personnel.

23. (UNCLASSIFIED) **Chemical Corps Units**

Personnel of Chemical Corps units may assist in the location and collection of technical information through early contact with captured enemy person-

471419—58——4

nel. Chemical Corps unit personnel may perform the following specific CBR intelligence functions:

a. The prevention of careless handling of captured CBR materiel before its intelligence value and usefulness can be fully ascertained by qualified personnel.

b. The recognition of enemy equipment or supplies which appear to be of special CBR intelligence interest to the command, the chemical service or other technical service.

c. The recognition of the presence of individual prisoners of war (or civilians) with specialized knowledge valuable to one of the intelligence agencies.

d. The prompt notification of the appropriate intelligence agency concerning any of the elements mentioned above.

CHAPTER 4 (CONFIDENTIAL)

OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES

24. (CONFIDENTIAL) Sources of Information

a. (UNCLASSIFIED) *General.* Many agencies, civilian and military, in the zone of the interior and in the theater of operations may serve as sources of information.

b. (UNCLASSIFIED) *Liaison.* In all phases of CBR intelligence, liaison with other intelligence agencies and technical services is of primary importance in securing information.

(1) *Purpose of liaison activities.* Liaison activities are designed to make intelligence and information of CBR significance available to appropriate Chemical Corps agencies.

(2) *Contacts.* Effective liaison activities depend in large measure upon the ingenuity and acumen of Chemical Corps personnel charged with CBR intelligence functions. In general, effective and informative contacts must be established with the following groups whenever possible:

(*a*) *Military intelligence.* Close liaison should be maintained with intelligence staff sections at all levels of command to secure the tactical or combat intelligence required for effective employment of

Chemical Corps units, to gain introduction to new sources of CBR information, to ascertain the location of and gain access to CBR intelligence targets, and to arrange for prisoner-of-war interrogations.

(*b*) *Technical intelligence coordinators.* Technical intelligence coordinators are normally assigned to the field army under provisions of TOE 30–15, Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army. They assist the technical services in obtaining enemy technical documents and in prisoner-of-war interrogations relating to materiel for which they are responsible. The technical intelligence coordinator also assists in obtaining items of captured materiel in which CBR intelligence personnel are interested but for which another technical service has the primary responsibility.

(*c*) *Other technical services.* Close liaison, with appropriate level G2 coordination, must be maintained at all times and at all echelons with the intelligence elements of the other technical services to effect constant interchange of information and to develop new sources of information through targets located by intelligence elements of the other services.

(*d*) *Higher, lower, and adjacent units.* For proper functioning and maximum effec-

tiveness of CBR intelligence activities, there must be free and rapid interchange of information at all levels of command and in all directions. Lower echelons must forward all pertinent information to higher echelons as speedily as possible without sacrificing full local exploitation. Higher commands must keep all lower echelons fully informed of important intelligence developments and must assist in maintaining current the essential elements of information required of each unit.

(*e*) *Navy and Air Force.* Every effort should be made to exchange CBR information with the other services.

(*f*) *Allied armed forces intelligence agencies.* Under certain conditions, and for certain types of information, communication with intelligence agencies of the armed forces of allied nations can be accomplished through theater G2.

(*g*) *United States civilian intelligence agencies.* By arrangement through G2, normally at theater headquarters, liaison may be established with all United States civilian agencies (operating in the theater) which may possess or have access to CBR information. Agencies devoted to research and development, civilian chemical and biological research, and technical and industrial problems may be included.

c. (UNCLASSIFIED) *Published Data.*

(1) *Information from higher headquarters.* Information from higher headquarters may be furnished in a variety of forms and may deal with many different intelligence problems. Documents, surveys, and reports prepared within the Department of the Army may first be utilized. These include National Intelligence Surveys, CBR studies of various areas, and special reports prepared from information and material available to the Chief Chemical Officer and the Department of the Army. In the same category are equivalent reports prepared and published by other technical services of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. In addition, similar surveys and reports prepared by allied governments are usually made available to the technical service intelligence units of the Army. These reports contain information dealing with CBR problems in the areas covered and often furnish a basic background upon which current intelligence operations may be superimposed. Of special interest will be certain geographical considerations, climatology, natural resources, and industries which can give a primary understanding of CBR potential. Peoples may be better understood by an appreciation of the socio-economic conditions under which they

live, their psychological makeup, and the cultural advantages which they enjoy. CBR capabilities may best be understood by a consideration of the industrial potential; numbers and training of scientists; numbers, sizes, and types of laboratories, experimental stations, and testing facilities; and the activities of chemical, biological and physical science associations and organizations. Information concerning laboratories, industrial establishments, educational institutions, and research foundations specializing in CBR and related fields will have particular CBR intelligence value.

(2) *Chemical, biological, radiological, and related technical publications.* Information is found in a diverse group of chemical and technical publications which may be available in military and civilian facilities both in the zone of the interior and in a theater of operations. These publications may include books, journals, monographs, maps, statistical reports, yearbooks, publications of research institutes, and industrial and trade papers. They cover a variety of subjects and often provide much detailed information. However, since some of the material from these sources may be outdated, liaison with military intelligence and with the intelligence sections of other technical services must be maintained to secure all current information. Previous publications may often be

brought up to date by careful questioning of individuals recently sojourning in areas under consideration, especially if these persons have had chemical or other technical training.

d. (UNCLASSIFIED) *Enemy Order of Battle.* A careful analysis of all enemy order of battle reports dealing with the chemical service may permit the development of a fairly comprehensive study of enemy CBR organization, supply training, and capabilities. In addition, some knowledge may be gained of the basis on which chemical units and personnel are assigned to enemy forces.

e. (UNCLASSIFIED) *Prisoner-of-War Interrogation.* Interrogation of prisoners of war is an important and difficult task whose techniques must be acquired through careful training (FM 30–15). Although interrogators must be trained in interrogation techniques, it is equally important that they have an adequate knowledge of the subject they are to explore in questioning prisoners of war. Chemical Staff officers may recommend EEI to the G2, which will be disseminated as specified orders or requests to interrogators of prisoners of war concerning specific CBR items of equipment, activities, materiel or installations and facilities. Selected Chemical Corps intelligence personnel should be trained in POW interrogation procedures. With the knowledge and assistance of appropriate G2 agencies, qualified Chemical Corps intelligence personnel will be furnished upon request to assist IPW units in the inter-

rogation of knowledgeable prisoners of war (par. 14*b*(6)).

(1) *Chemical service prisoners.* Prisoners of war from enemy chemical services should be interrogated by IPW units with the assistance of Chemical Corps intelligence personnel. Information to be obtained from enemy chemical service personnel includes CBR procedures and techniques, special CBR problems currently in evidence or anticipated, current immunization procedures, antigas precautions, and evidence indicating the possibility of the introduction of disease-producing organisms or vectors of disease, and chemical, incendiary, or radiological agents as instruments of warfare. In every case where the prisoner gives evidence of highly specialized knowledge, the assistance of additional qualified personnel, from the Chemical Corps or other technical services, should be sought to obtain maximum benefit.

(2) *Other enemy scientific personnel.* Additional information of a similar nature, less detailed but often very informative, may be obtained by routine questioning of all enemy civilian scientific and professional personnel encountered in occupied areas.

f. (CONFIDENTIAL) *Captured Documents and Materiel.* CBR intelligence personnel are responsible for investigations and primary evaluation of captured enemy CBR materiel for intelligence purposes.

471419—58——5

Every effort should be made to secure representative samples of materiel from the enemy installation where found rather than to wait for eventual removal of the bulk supplies to chemical or other depots.

(1) (UNCLASSIFIED) *Captured documents.* All captured documents of CBR intelligence value will be handled as prescribed in FM 30–15. When examined systematically by competent personnel, captured documents are often valuable sources of information on enemy organization and order of battle; types, characteristics and specifications of equipment; manpower and manpower reserves; training standards and procedures; special CBR problems, technical procedures, and supply. Any and all documents are utilized that deal with the structure and function of the enemy chemical service, the troop basis on which chemical personnel and units are supplied, the operation of the enemy chemical service, and civilian CBR problems, resources and capabilities.

(2) (CONFIDENTIAL) *Captured materiel.* Items of enemy materiel and equipment which are novel and apparently of CBR intelligence value should be fully investigated. Special attention should be directed toward the discovery of any equipment or materiel suggestive of the study of CBR agents as weapons of warfare. Valuable intelligence about the quantity and quality

of enemy CBR supplies and enemy production capabilities can be developed from examination of common chemicals and other items, including their containers, and by making note of all factory addresses, trademarks, special identifying symbols, inspection stamps or markings, and dates of manufacture.

(3) (UNCLASSIFIED) *Safeguarding captured materiel and documents.*

(*a*) *Individual responsibilities.* All individuals in the Army and all those attached for duty with its forces are responsible for promptly turning in or reporting the presence of captured materiel to the commanding officer of their own or nearest unit. The theater commander may exempt certain items from this procedure.

(*b*) *Unit commander's responsibilities.* All unit commanders are responsible for insuring that captured materiel in their zone of action or operations is properly safeguarded, reported to the G2 of their own or of the next higher command, promptly turned over to the interested technical service, or left in position if immediate use or destruction is not necessary (FM 30–16).

(4) (UNCLASSIFIED) *Processing of captured documents and materiel.*

(*a*) *Objectives.* The four principal objectives in the handling of captured enemy CBR

items are: prompt development of counterweapons and countertactics with special reference to enemy intentions in the use of CBR agents as instruments of war; prompt exploitation of new ideas in CBR techniques or materiel for our own benefit; early deductions as to the state of enemy resources in CBR supply and equipment; and use by our own forces of enemy CBR materiel, including literature and other aids to assist in training.

(*b*) *Responsibilities.* In order to make full use of the limited specialist personnel available, responsibility for the achievement of the above objectives is divided between Chemical Detachments (Technical Intelligence) and supply sections, as outlined in paragraphs 12 and 15.

g. (UNCLASSIFIED) *Enemy Civilian Personnel.* The nature of CBR problems and of the type of information which may be useful makes it desirable that specially qualified enemy civilians working in chemistry, biology, radiology, or the allied sciences be thoroughly interrogated. Such individuals may furnish valuable information on the status of enemy research and development, manufacturing processes and items being produced, disease incidence, vaccines and antibiotics developed to combat diseases, size and location of stockpiles, and psychological and morale factors among civilians. In addition, they may furnish vital information about intelligence targets or conditions within enemy forces,

in which case the appropriate S2 or G2 should be notified.

h. (UNCLASSIFIED) *Enemy Civilian CBR Facilities.* Laboratories, universities, research centers, manufacturing plants, and special facilities are valuable sources of CBR information and should be thoroughly investigated and exploited whenever possible.

25. (UNCLASSIFIED) **Tactical Essential Elements of Information**

a. General. The principal objective for CBR intelligence personnel and units during field operations is to furnish sufficient CBR intelligence to allow maximum effective planning and execution of CBR operations. To accomplish this goal, intelligence activities are divided into three phases: planning, combat, and post-combat. The intelligence requirements of each of these phases differ in many respects. Therefore, a standard CBR EEI (essential elements of information) will be composed of the following:

b. The Planning Phase. The essential elements of information required for the proper planning of CBR support for a combat operation include military and CBR intelligence dealing with conditions under which the operation will take place and the effect of these conditions upon our own troops. Specifically, the EEI are as follows:

(1) CBR surveys of the areas of projected operations to indicate terrain and climatic features which may influence troop opera-

tions in CBR warfare. Such surveys may indicate the imminence of CBR warfare and the problems which must be solved to assure maintenance of the maximum effective strength of our own troops.

(2) Order of battle (enemy strength and dispositions) and capabilities of resistance to our forces.

(3) New CBR weapons, with their capabilities and the need for protective measures and special treatment for casualties.

(4) Enemy use of any special immunizing procedures to protect their personnel against BW agents.

(5) Terrain and enemy installations of all types, for use in planning the location of chemical installations and lines of evacuation.

(6) Condition and location of transportation facilities.

(7) Possible laboratory sites in pre-existing facilities.

(8) Communications facilities.

c. The Combat Phase. During combat the rapidly changing tactical situation requires additional activity in making proper disposition of units and CBR supplies to best support the contemplated action, and to afford necessary protection to troops in areas recently taken from the enemy. The essential elements of information required under these conditions include the following:

(1) Enemy strength, capability of resistance, and locations of CBR units.
(2) Detailed information on areas in the path of the projected advance, particularly CBR intelligence targets, possibilities, and problems.
(3) The status of enemy CBR equipment and supplies, including any new equipment which might be used by our own forces.
(4) Information necessary to keep current the intelligence material furnished during the planning phase.
(5) Continuation of all possible inquiries into enemy potentialities for employment of unorthodox methods of warfare, including the use of any special immunizing procedures designed to protect enemy personnel against BW agents that would indicate the need for special measures to insure protection of our personnel.

d. Post-Combat Phase. The essential elements of information required during the post-combat phase properly include not only data outlined above, which may be secured by investigation and interrogation, but also full exploitation of captured CBR information and resources. In both instances it is essential to insure full and rapid exploitation and utilization of all CBR information which may be of value in future operations or which is required by CBR research and development agencies.

26. (UNCLASSIFIED) Technical Essential Elements of Information

In addition to those factors influencing chemical service operations mentioned previously, the following technical EEI are included in the CBR intelligence plan:

a. Details of new or improved CBR materiel, including supplies, chemicals, antibiotics, chemotherapeutic agents, insecticides, biologicals, and instruments as designed and used by the enemy, together with an estimation of the possibility of their use by our own forces.

b. Chemical supplies and equipment, including quantities, methods of packaging, and instructions which may indicate amounts of the supplies available. The disappearance of certain standard items from the supplies normally found with chemical units gives prompt indication of items in short supply. Methods of packaging and labeling may also serve to indicate shortages by indicating that certain materials are to be used only for certain purposes, with substitutes otherwise utilized.

c. Composition, packaging, and labeling of CBR materials, with (especially) their quality and availability.

d. Careful investigation of all possible sources, locations, laboratories, research institutions, and available personnel for evidences of the employment of CBR materials as agents of warfare.

e. Careful scrutiny of all supplies and stores of biologicals, vaccines, serums, and related products

for new items or preparations possibly intended for BW use.

f. Surveys of all enemy documents, publications, and field orders for possible information on enemy CBR supply and materiel resources and potentialities.

g. Check of sources mentioned above for information on new discoveries or techniques, or improvements on existing methods in CBR or allied sciences.

h. Detailed interrogation of selected enemy prisoners of war to obtain further details on information desired.

27. (UNCLASSIFIED) **Special Operations**

Special operations, primarily those planned for arctic or tropical areas, require only the essential elements of information previously described. However, it is the task of Chemical Corps personnel to anticipate the importance of certain information necessary for successful operations in these areas. Special emphasis is placed on the effects of climatological factors upon CBR agents in combat operations.

471419—58——6

CHAPTER 5 (UNCLASSIFIED)
RECORDS AND REPORTS

28. Records

a. Purpose. Records and reports are used for the systematic arrangement of all information in order to facilitate its evaluation and use by all agencies and to allow rapid and accurate dissemination.

b. Methods of Recording. In general, methods of recording information are in accordance with theater directives but must be adapted to the needs of the individual unit and service. Proper and prompt dissemination of intelligence is of primary importance; records are a secondary consideration.

c. Standard Records. Following the initial examination, each item of information must be recorded so as to facilitate reference and study. The item may be recorded in an accession sheet, a daily journal, a worksheet, a situation map, a target folder, or in any or all combinations of these. Selection of the types of records to be kept by a specific chemical unit depends upon the need for the information they will contain. Simplification is desirable.

(1) *Accession sheet.* The accession sheet is a continuous record of all documents, papers, and reports received in the chemical intelligence unit. Material is listed in the order of its receipt. Each document or report is given an identifying number which appears

on the accession sheet and on the document itself if it is to be retained in the intelligence files. The accession sheet also contains the date of receipt of the item, its source, subject, and disposition. If the report is filed, the file number is recorded; if it is forwarded, the destination is recorded.

(2) *Journal.* The journal contains briefs of important conferences, records of any action taken by the unit or its personnel, and similar matters pertaining to the intelligence section. The journal may be kept in synopsis form and is a permanent record. The journal is closed daily, and a copy is made available for consolidation with other journals of the headquarters. The form of the journal may be designated by the appropriate headquarters, or it may follow the form prescribed in FM 101–5 and FM 30–5.

(3) *CBR intelligence worksheet.* A CBR intelligence worksheet is designed primarily to consolidate, as received, all items on a particular subject. Worksheets are maintained on special problems for the purpose of preparing daily intelligence summaries and reports. The information on the worksheet, though not necessarily chronological, groups all items related to a particular subject. The worksheet is temporary and not a part of the permanent record (FM 30–5).

(4) *Situation map.* The situation map, as employed in CBR intelligence, is designed to indicate graphically those details of the intelligence situation vital to the proper conduct of offensive and defensive CBR operations. The map shows as much of the pertinent elements of the tactical situation as is necessary. Enemy headquarters, installations and supply depots of interest, as well as CBR intelligence targets, may be shown. Ordinarily, it is more desirable to indicate changing information on overlays, maintained daily, rather than on a permanent map.

(5) *Target folders.* Folders or files should be maintained on all potential CBR intelligence targets in the projected area of operations. All pertinent information on any one target may then be filed in the appropriate folder as received. By the time the target is available for exploitation, sufficient background data will have been amassed to facilitate final investigation and evaluation.

d. Files. In addition to maintaining records, it may be necessary to employ a filing plan suitable for cataloging all CBR intelligence information, especially that required for future use. An appropriate filing system also facilitates comparison and evaluation of information and dissemination of intelligence. Any systematic filing system may be employed which makes information readily available. At higher command levels, the use of a filing system

patterned after that used in the Chemical Corps Intelligence Agency, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C., is recommended. Information about the system is available on request.

29. Reports

a. General. CBR intelligence is of value only when made available sufficiently in advance to allow individuals or units concerned to utilize it fully. Each item should be carefully examined by a qualified officer or noncommissioned officer to determine its nature, urgency, and proper dissemination within the organization and to higher, lower, and adjacent units, G2, and the technical intelligence coordinator. The method of dissemination should be in accord with the importance or urgency of the information. All dissemination should be recorded in the daily journal. To keep the record complete, copies of reports sent out should, if possible, be attached to the daily journal.

b. Responsibility. Responsibility for the preparation of suitable reports on CBR intelligence investigations, interrogations, and other activities rests with the individuals or units who have carried out the specific assignments. Reports cover examinations of enemy equipment, CBR supplies, and materiel; examination and translation of captured enemy documents; investigation of CBR intelligence targets; and detailed interrogation of prisoners of war and other specially qualified enemy civilian or military personnel.

c. Elements of Reports. The form of a CBR intelligence report depends in large measure upon the subject of the report and the method used to obtain the information. To insure maximum utility, however, all reports should contain certain specific data. It is essential to include sufficient background details on the individual, place, or item under investigation to enable the recipient of the report to gain an adequate understanding of the purposes of the investigation. In addition, these details will assist in evaluating the information. The investigator preparing the report should include his personal estimate of the source and the reliability of the report. Reports should be as detailed as possible; separate reports on different subjects from the same source may be necessary for brevity and clarity (app. II).

d. Methods of Reporting.

(1) *Personal contact.* It is frequently possible for CBR intelligence to be transmitted directly in person or by telephone to those immediately concerned. Where necessary, urgent information may be dispatched by special messenger.

(2) *Conferences.* Exchange of information is facilitated by frequent conferences between individuals concerned. To make full and immediate use of current intelligence, it is desirable, especially at higher levels, that intelligence personnel confer frequently with appropriate staff members. These conferences are particularly useful since they give other individuals full opportunity

to outline new and current essential elements of information based on the changing tactical situation and intelligence previously received. In turn, this insures that the intelligence section is fully cognizant of all the requirements of the headquarters and will anticipate future needs.

(3) *Periodic report.* A periodic report or summary, briefly outlining the important information of the day, may be prepared for distribution among authorized personnel of the chemical section, to other technical intelligence services, and to G2. A summary is issued only if required by headquarters and if the information warrants such dissemination. The periodic report may cover any given period, and may be issued as required.

(4) *CBR intelligence summaries.* CBR intelligence summaries are prepared as authoritative and accurate reviews or summaries of any information available on a special topic and phase of CBR intelligence. An example of a summary prepared during the planning phase of an operation might be a CBR survey of the area of projected operation. During the combat phase, a summary might be prepared on the status of enemy CBR supply or the types of protective clothing and devices issued to enemy troops. Summaries should deal with current problems and should attempt to fur-

nish sufficient information to give a true picture of the enemy's plans, capabilities, or intentions. In addition, technical summaries on special items of enemy equipment may be issued. These summaries will be devoted to new and unusual items of equipment particularly suitable for use by friendly forces. Organization and equipment of enemy chemical units and the basis of their assignment should be reviewed frequently, and kept current in appropriate summaries.

(5) *Special reports.* Reports on special or emergency situations may be prepared as required for authorized persons, agencies or headquarters. Reports on evidence of enemy attempts to use CBR agents offensively will be included in this category. All information of this nature will be treated with the utmost urgency. Details of the suspected incident will be transmitted by the most expeditious means available, consistent with security, to the chemical officer and G2 of the command concerned so that prompt and full evaluation may be made and prompt countermeasures instituted.

e. Dissemination.

(1) Reports of all investigations of CBR intelligence targets, equipment, materiel, documents, and personnel will be forwarded promptly to the staff chemical officer of the headquarters to which the CD(TI) is as-

signed or attached. When deemed desirable, copies of these reports may be furnished directly to commanders or S2's of units in the immediate vicinity or adjacent to the investigation, especially where such action may be of assistance to local units.

(2) All staff reports prepared by staff chemical sections, or received by them from investigating detachments, should be made available to the chemical officer and G2 of the next higher command. Copies may also be sent, as necessary, to the intelligence units of other technical services.

(3) In addition to the local dissemination described above, all CBR intelligence reports processed through technical channels are forwarded to higher commands in accordance with current instructions. Information copies of appropriate reports prepared at army level are sent to army group or communications zone headquarters if desirable, but are, in any case, forwarded to the command designated by the theater commander.

(4) Appropriate CBR intelligence material prepared in the theater should be transmitted promptly to the Department of the Army for such use and additional dissemination as may be required. This policy applies particularly to technical summaries on enemy CBR equipment and techniques.

CHAPTER 6 (UNCLASSIFIED)

SECURITY

30. Security Functions of Chemical Corps Technical Intelligence Units

a. Objective. Supplementing operational security requirements for safeguarding personnel and property, additional responsibilities are imposed by the necessity of safeguarding from loss or compromise all that military information which is or should be classified in the interest of national defense, or preserving the security of military operations.

b. Responsibilities. While the Chief of Staff, United States Army exercises control over all policies relating to the security of such classified information, the direct responsibility for common-sense application of all prescribed basic safeguards rests upon both the commander and each individual who is in a physical position to exercise direct security control over classified documents, communications, or materiel.

c. Application.

(1) The protection of classified matter must be an integral part of each task and ideally is never an additionally imposed burden. Chemical Corps units, through sound direction by their responsible officers and alert performance of duty by all sub-

ordinates, must achieve the desired balance between the requirement(s) for absolute security of classified information and the requirement for a relatively unhampered flow of intelligence information to insure the success of assigned missions.

(2) Scope, methods, and procedures prescribed by the Department of the Army may change from time to time. They are published principally in AR 380-series, of which AR 380–5 is the basic document. They may be augmented through supplementary instructions, published as needed by the commanders primarily responsible. Chemical Corps personnel are responsible as individuals for becoming familiar with, and applying, the instructions as they are published.

31. Specialized Security Responsibilities

Aside from the commander's operational responsibilities, security discipline in Chemical Corps units, as in other units of the Army establishment, is primarily individual in nature. The usual considerations are physical security, movement security, safeguarding classified defense information including the prompt reporting of observed breaches of security, visitor control, the suppression of careless of irresponsible talk, counterintelligence, and an awareness of Special Warfare operations. Specific support missions will be assigned, and guidance provided, by competent authority.

32. Event of Capture

All Chemical Corps personnel will be instructed of their rights and responsibilities as prisoners of war. An understanding of the reasoning developed in the U. S. Fighting Man's Code (DA Pam 21–71) is essential to the individual's ability to survive and to render continued military service after capture. Every soldier must adhere to the provisions of the Code and give only his name, grade, service number, and date of birth in the event of capture.

CHAPTER 7 (UNCLASSIFIED)
TRAINING

33. Purpose

The purpose of training Chemical Corps personnel in military intelligence is to insure the efficient performance of intelligence functions by both officer and enlisted personnel. It is of paramount importance to instill in all Chemical Corps personnel an appreciation of their individual intelligence obligation. How this is to be accomplished depends to a large extent upon the imagination and initiative of unit commanders and chemical staff officers.

34. Scope

Intelligence training at all levels of command includes appropriate instruction in the collection, recording, evaluation, and interpretation of information in military intelligence; in the dissemination and application of CBR intelligence; and in the proper planning and application of counterintelligence to assist commanders at all levels to plan and execute offensive and defensive CBR operations in furtherance of the command mission.

35. Responsibility

a. Chemical Corps Unit Commanders. In the Chemical Corps unit, CBR intelligence is produced to enable the commander to perform his mission properly. Therefore, all commanders must under-

stand the need for and the methods of obtaining such intelligence. Intelligence training is the responsibility of the commander, who will insure that all Chemical Corps personnel of his command understand and can adequately perform their intelligence duties.

b. Staff Chemical Officers. The Staff Chemical officer of a major command may have a subsection of his office devoted to intelligence functions. These functions are his responsibility, and related operations are carried out under the general staff coordination of G2. The chemical staff officer is responsible for the proper implementation and supervision of CBR intelligence training within subordinate commands in compliance with established training directives.

36. Relationships

The chemical officer at each level of command must cooperate and coordinate with G2 of the command to provide adequate instruction and training in intelligence matters. CBR intelligence portions of the unit training program are coordinated with G2, but the execution of the program is supervised by the chemical officer. Intelligence training should be integrated with other types of training when the total value of the training will be enhanced by the combination.

37. Personnel

a. Chemical Corps Personnel.

(1) All Chemical Corps personnel are potential collectors of military information including

CBR intelligence information and must, therefore, be trained in collecting and reporting such information. Each should be able to observe and report enemy attitude, CBR equipment or protective devices, and information about the use or contemplated use of CBR agents as weapons.

(2) The only valid limitation upon the scope of reports is the inability of the individual to see, think, remember, or transmit his observations, evaluations, or conclusions.

(3) Since chemical service installations in the combat zone may indicate tactical distribution of troops, it is essential that all Chemical Corps personnel receive instruction and training in counterintelligence.

b. Chemical Corps Intelligence Officers and Enlisted Personnel. Chemical Corps personnel who perform specific CBR intelligence functions at higher levels of command will receive specialized instruction and training in military and chemical subjects. This instruction will normally cover CBR materiel, equipment, literature, and documents; enemy CBR tactics and doctrine; climatic and terrain features which may influence CBR warfare operations; interrogation of knowledgeable enemy prisoners of war on CBR and related topics; and the preparation, and submission of required intelligence reports surveys, memoranda, or special studies.

c. Chemical Detachments (Technical Intelligence). (CD(TI)'s), (TOE 3–500R), in addition to the subjects outlined in *b* above, will receive detailed

instruction in collection, evaluation, and disposition of CBR materiel and equipment of all types (FM 30–16).

38. Methods of Instruction

Instruction methods prescribed by FM 21–5 apply to all phases of military intelligence training. Such training is best carried out in centralized training units or military schools. During all its phases, the program should include individual, unit, and combined training in the field.

CHAPTER 8 (UNCLASSIFIED)

CBR INTELLIGENCE IN ZONE OF THE INTERIOR

39. Mission

The current mission of the Chemical Corps Intelligence Agency is to serve the CBR intelligence needs (except counterintelligence) of the Department of the Army and the Chemical Corps (par. 5).

40. Functions

The functions of the Chemical Corps Intelligence Agency may be summarized under two headings: intelligence and training.

a. Intelligence.

(1) *Collection and dissemination.*

(*a*) Directs the CBR intelligence collection effort and disseminates detailed information and intelligence from all possible sources on CBR supplies, production, research, and resources, and on related activities for all areas outside the continental United States to meet Chemical Corps and Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army requirements.

(*b*) Exercises staff supervision of certain CD(TI) units in the ZI.

(*c*) Coordinates CBR intelligence with other

members of the intelligence community in the ZI and with the DA Army Staff.

(*d*) Maintains a systematic file of all documents and other materials collected to insure availability and rapid dissemination when required.

(*e*) Acts in an advisory capacity to Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence and all elements of the Chemical Corps on CBR intelligence and related matters.

(2) *Production of intelligence.*

(*a*) Analyzes, evaluates, and interprets the information collected and prepares and submits for publication as needed regular and special reports or surveys on matters listed in (1)(*a*) above.

(*b*) Prepares CBR surveys on various areas of strategic and tactical importance required by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, US Army, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(*c*) Reviews published surveys and adds current information as it becomes available in order to incorporate new information, and keep surveys up-to-date.

b. Training Responsibilities.

(1) Develops techniques for and assists in developing CBR intelligence training programs and materials.

(2) Exercises staff supervision over the preassignment training in the ZI of Chemical Corps intelligence personnel and units.

APPENDIX I (UNCLASSIFIED)

REFERENCES

DA Pam 320–1	Dictionary of U. S. Army Terms for Joint Usage.
DA Pam 380–5	Military Security—Safeguarding Defense Information.
DA Pam 380–55	Military Security—Safeguarding Defense Information—Movement of Persons and Things.
DA Pam 380-series	Military Security—as required.
DA Pam 381–25 (C)	Military Intelligence—Army Intelligence Collection Instructions (U).
DA Pam 381–220 (C)	Foreign Materiel for Intelligence Purposes (U).
SR 320–5–1	Dictionary of U. S. Army Terms.
FM 3–9	Staff Chemical Officer.
FM 9–40	Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance and Disposal.
FM 19–30	Physical Security of Military and Industrial Installations.
FM 19–40	Handling Prisoners of War.
FM 21–40	Defense Against CBR Attack.
FM 30–5 (O)	Combat Intelligence.
FM 30–15	Examination of Personnel and Documents.
FM 30–16 (C)	Technical Intelligence (U).
DA Pam 21–71	The U. S. Fighting Man's Code.
DA Pam 30–12–1 (S)	Foreign Military Weapons and Equipment, Vol. VIII: Chemical Equipment, Sec. I USSR (U).

DA Pam 30–12–2 (S)	Foreign Military Weapons and Equipment, Chemical Equipment, Sec. II Sino-Soviet Bloc (Less USSR) (U).
DA Pam 30–14–1 (S)	Foreign Military Weapons and Equipment, Vol. X: Ammunition (Sec. I USSR) (U).
DA Pam 30–26	A Guide to the Collection of Technical Intelligence.
TOE 3–500R	Chemical Service Organizations.

APPENDIX II (CONFIDENTIAL) CBR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

	Page
Form 1—Outline, Foreign Materiel Technical Report (FMTR)	62
Form 2—Outline, Captured Materiel Technical Report (CMTR)	65
Form 3—Outline, Technical Intelligence Target Report (TITR)	68
Form 4—Outline, Foreign Materiel Evaluation Report (FMER)	70
Example 1—Mechanical Requirements, CBR Technical Intelligence Reports (all)	71
Example 2—Format, Title and Signature Pages, Technical Intelligence Reports (all)	72
Example 3—(CONFIDENTIAL) Captured Materiel Technical Report (CMTR)	74

Form 1 (UNCLASSIFIED) FOREIGN MATERIEL TECHNICAL REPORT (FMTR)

REPORT OUTLINE

(All headings shown below, with appropriate numbers and letters, should appear in the report. The omission of text under any heading should be explained.)

I. *ABSTRACT:*

Prepare a brief general synopsis of the report, covering as many of the significant points listed below as practicable. "Authorization" and "Items To Be Examined" should be omitted, but the object of the work should be stated.

II. *AUTHORIZATION:*

Reference any correspondence directly concerning sample. Ordinarily a job number under a miscellaneous project should be obtained to cover the examination.

III. *ITEM TO BE EXAMINED:*

In a general statement, reference any available reports on examination of the item by other agencies and any military intelligence reports concerning it. Any data or well-founded assumptions on use or issue (actual or intended) may be included here.

IV. *PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS:*

This section should be subdivided in an appropriate manner, marking the main subdivisions "A, B, C,"

and so on, and the next subdivisions "1, 2, 3," and so on. The nature of these subdivisions will vary according to the item reported on, and may best be determined by reference to issued FMTR's on objects in the same general class. Subdivisions may be changed as necessary.

V. *FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS:*

Describe operation of the item.

VI. *TACTICAL USE:*

A precise analysis is not required here, but a general statement of probable use should be made.

VII. *COMPARISON WITH COMPARABLE U. S. EQUIPMENT:*

In preparing this section, the following points should be considered:

Compactness
Weight
Simplicity of design
Efficiency
Simplicity in operation
Superiority of component parts, either in construction or in materiel used
The extent to which critical materials are used
General effectiveness in field use

VIII. *DEDUCTIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESOURCES:*

This section loses much of its significance during peacetime when only deductions indicating unusual conditions should be mentioned.

IX. *RECOMMENDATIONS:*

The following points should be covered:

Desirable features, if any, to be incorporated in U. S. materiel.

Counteragents. These recommendations, if any, should be of a general nature and should refer to a counteragent for the group to which the examined object belongs, rather than to a counteragent for only one item.

Need for further tests, field trials, or surveillance.

Form 2 (UNCLASSIFIED) CAPTURED MATERIEL TECHNICAL REPORT (CMTR)

REPORT OUTLINE

(The numbers and letters used for the several headings shown below should be used in the report. Irrelevant headings may be omitted.)

I. *ABSTRACT:*

Prepare a brief general synopsis of the report covering as many of the significant points listed below as practicable.

II. *INTRODUCTION:*

A. Indicate disposition of sample and describe means by which sample was forwarded.

B. Record any previous reports on item or on similar items.

III. *GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ITEM:*

A. Circumstances under which item was found.

B. Give a general description of the item, paying special and complete attention to identification data. Refer to photos and drawings, or sketches, attached.

IV. *PHYSICAL AND/OR CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS:*

A. Checklist should be developed as a guide to the necessary content of this paragraph. A sample checklist for a chemical agent is—

1. Color
2. Odor

3. Specific gravity
4. Boiling point
5. Melting point
6. Vapor pressure
7. Chemical reactions

B. State any conclusions regarding the identity of the materiel examined.

V. *FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS:*

Describe the operation of the item, if a munition or item of equipment, and its use, if a toxic agent. Information such as duration of functioning, range, delay features, physiological effects, and psychological effects should be included.

VI. *TACTICAL USE:*

State how the item is employed tactically by the enemy, i. e., to deny ground, to harass, or to cause casualties.

VII. *COMPARISON WITH U. S. MATERIEL:*

Compare with the most nearly comparable U. S. item. Following are points for consideration:

A. Compactness
B. Weight
C. Simplicity of design
D. Simplicity of operation
E. Superiority of component parts
F. General effectiveness in field use

VIII. *DEDUCTIONS AS TO ENEMY RESOURCES:*

Any statement here should be substantiated with all available data.

IX. *RECOMMENDATIONS:*

A. *Desirable features*, if any, which should be considered for incorporation in our own devices.

B. *Counterweapons and countertactics* as may be necessary from field observation.

C. *Need for providing literature and other aids* to assist in advising commanders on capabilities and limitations of enemy materiel and, when required, to assist in training troops in the use and maintenance of enemy materiel.

Form 3 (UNCLASSIFIED) TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE TARGET REPORT (TITR)

REPORT OUTLINE

(The numbers and letters used for the several headings shown below should be used in the report. Headings not pertinent may be omitted.)

I. *ABSTRACT:*

Prepare a brief general synopsis of the report covering as many of the significant points listed below as practicable.

II. *INTRODUCTION:*

A. General statement indicating type of target such as:

1. Industrial plant
2. Key personnel
3. Research center

B. Directive and/or reasons for investigation of the target.

C. Measures being taken to safeguard this target for further study and/or potential future use.

III. *DESCRIPTION OF TARGET:*

Including the following in lettered paragraphs:

A. General description of target
B. Condition of target
C. Buildings and equipment
D. Materials and storage

IV. *INVESTIGATION OF THE TARGET:*

Bring out sources of information:

A. Blueprints, flow charts, production processes, and other documents.

B. Descriptive captions for photographs, drawings, diagrams of sketches attached.

V. *GENERAL INFORMATION:*

Give a nontechnical summary of relevant information on operation, production, safety devices, and stockpiles.

VI. *TECHNICAL INFORMATION:*

The technical aspects, if determined, in operation and production processes and chemical, biological, or radiological safety features.

Form 4 (UNCLASSIFIED) FOREIGN MATERIEL EVALUATION REPORT (FMER)

REPORT OUTLINE

(All headings shown below should appear in the report. The omission of text under any heading should be explained.)

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS
II. PICTURE OF EXPLOITED ITEM
III. ABSTRACT
IV. INTRODUCTION
V. HISTORICAL
VI. DESCRIPTION (include Lab Reports)
VII. MARKINGS
VIII. EXPERIMENTAL DATA
IX. DISCUSSION
X. CONCLUSIONS
XI. APPENDICES

Detailed laboratory analysis reports, detailed photographs, bibliography, etc., are normally presented in appendices to the report.

Note. FMER is rarely field originated.

Example 1. (UNCLASSIFIED) Suggested Mechanical Requirements For Field Originated CBR Technical Intelligence Reports (CMTR, FMTR, TITR, etc.).

1. PAPER: Letter size (8 in. x 10½ in.), if possible
2. MARGINS: 1 inch on all 4 sides
3. SPACING: Double-space
4. PAGINATION: Page one (1) may well be a photograph (or drawing) of the item reported on. After the first page, the page number is centered at the bottom of each page.
5. PHOTOGRAPHS, DRAWINGS OR TABLES: Are located in the most appropriate section of text or appendix. If there are many illustrations, the appendix is the preferred location, but not at the sacrifice of continuity. Oversize illustrations are not encouraged but may be used if justified; fold-in is recommended if important detail is not damaged. Undersize illustrations should be mounted on a blank page of standard size.
6. PARAGRAPHS: Are numbered consecutively with Roman numerals. Subparagraphs are lettered "A, B, C". Sub-subparagraphs are numbered "1, 2, 3".
7. FORMAT: See appendix II, examples 2 and 3.

Example 2. (UNCLASSIFIED) Suggested Format For Field Originated CBR Technical Intelligence Reports

TITLE PAGE:

(CLASSIFICATION)

HEADQUARTERS (preparing report)

(DATE)

TYPE OF REPORT (e. g., CAPTURED MATERIEL TECHNICAL REPORT)

REPORT NUMBER: (e. g., 23) (Consecutive number for control by reporting unit)

REPORT NAME (Item(s) covered in report)

Date of Capture or Receipt: (if applicable)

Location of Reporting Unit: (e. g., Sorim Ni, Korea)

COPY NUMBER (3) of (8) COPIES (Prepare only the minimum number required)

(CLASSIFICATION)

SIGNATURE PAGE:

(CLASSIFICATION)

1. CMTR (for example) Number: 23
2. Unit Name
3. Approval recommended by officer supervising exploitation or work
4. Approved by OIC of reporting unit
5. Distribution

(CLASSIFICATION)

Example 3. (CONFIDENTIAL) Captured Materiel Technical Report (final-field)

(CLASSIFICATION)

HEADQUARTERS
305th CHEMICAL DETACHMENT
(TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE)
APO 725

1 November 1951

CAPTURED MATERIEL TECHNICAL REPORT

NUMBER 23

AGGRESSOR IRRITANT SMOKE CANDLE
Captured 10 October 1951

LOCATION OF REPORTING UNIT
SORIM NI, KOREA

Copy Number 8 of 24 copies

(CLASSIFICATION)

Page 1 of 12 Pages

(CLASSIFICATION)

I. *ABSTRACT*

The captured aggressor irritant smoke candle is an adamsite candle five inches high and five inches in diameter, and is very similar in construction and function to the now-obsolete United States irritant gas candle M2. The aggressor candle is inferior to our M2 in that it has a shorter burning time, is poorly constructed and is dangerous to handle because of sparks and flame emitted upon ignition. Its advantages over the U. S. M2 include compactness, a more rapid gas emission, simplicity of construction and a greater smoke density output.

It is recommended that special precautions be taken when handling the aggressor irritant smoke candle.

(CLASSIFICATION)

II. *INTRODUCTION*

A. Four of the ten candles were forwarded through normal channels to the zone of interior.

B. These irritant smoke candles are of new type and are believed to be those mentioned in Information Request No. 1082, GHQ, FECOM. It is also believed that these are the same type munitions as those used against the 54th Brigade on 3 Oct 1951 at Thankyow.

III. *GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ITEM*

A. On 10 Oct 1951 Lt. Col. Shaw, the 28th Div CmlO, notified the CO, 305th CD(TI), that the 28th Div had captured an aggressor depot, located 2½ miles north of Sorim Ni (coordinates 46024210 Map Korea 1:25,000). Upon investigation ten enemy irritant smoke candles were found.

B. The aggressor irritant smoke candle is a cylindrical can 5 inches high and 5 inches in diameter made up of two flanged sheet steel bonnets of equal size bolted together with four bolts. The bonnets are each 2½ inches high and 5 inches in diameter, stamped from 20-gauge sheet steel. The bonnets are separated by an asbestos gasket and a 30-gauge steel disc, which divide the candle into two compartments of equal size. The lower compartment contains a match head-scratcher ignitor, a starter fuel

and a main cake of fuel. The upper compartment contains a cake of adamsite (DM), a vent tube which joins the two compartments, and a gas outlet port shielded by a baffle plate. The exterior is painted olive drab, has yellow bar insignia on the top and side, and has an instruction label on the side. All interior metal to metal contacts are soldered except where the baffle plate is riveted to the upper bonnet. See figures 1 and 2.

IV. *PHYSICAL AND/OR CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS*

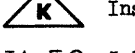
A. Physical characteristics.

1. Translation of labels and markings.

(a) Entire candle: Olive drab (except for markings and label)

(b) Top of candle: One yellow bar signifying adamsite smoke.

(c) Side of candle: One yellow bar signifying adamsite smoke.



Inspector's stamp

И 56 5-13-50 Model No. and date of manufacture

(CLASSIFICATION)

Instruction label:

IRRITANT SMOKE CANDLE (ADAMSITE) To operate, take position up-wind, remove tape from outlets and pull wire, draw wire out quickly and stand back. (If not ignited, return wire, turn it slightly, and repeat.) CAUTION: KEEP AT LEAST 10 FEET FROM INFLAMMABLES DURING OPERATION.

Store in Cool Dry Place

(d) Bottom: The letter "V" is imprinted on the bottom. (Meaning unknown, possibly the manufacturing plant's symbol.)

2. Weight.

Gross weight	(7.81 lbs)	3350g.
Adamsite		1410.7 g.
Powder (fuel)		1290.3 g.
Match head and starter mix		48.6 g.
Metal components		800.4 g.

(CLASSIFICATION)

B. Chemical Composition. (Analysis by Analytical Section, (72d Cml Lab.)

1. Match head: $KClO_3$, SbS, Al and sand.
2. Starter mixture:

Barium Nitrate	44.2%
Potassium Chlorate	3.4%
Antimony Sulfate	2.1%
Aluminum	46.4%
Binder (resin type)	3.9%

3. Fuel mixture: NH_4NO_3, NH_4Cl, Cellulose nitrate, powdered limestone. (The 72d Cml Lab was unable to analyze the fuel mixture quantitatively.)
4. Top compartment: Adamsite cake with small amount of resin binder.

V. *FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS*

A. The candle is ignited by removing all tape from the outlets and pulling the pull-wire scratcher. The scratcher grates across the match head, causing it to ignite and in turn ignite the starter mixture. This ignites the top mixture and finally the fuel. The hot gasses from the fuel travel through the vent tube into the upper compartment and are vented across the cake of adamsite by the baffle plate, thus vaporizing the adamsite, which is emitted along with the smoke. Adamsite in this vapor form is much more efficient than in the usual droplet-suspension form which is characteristic of other gas generators. The adamsite vapor covers a greater area and penetrates gas mask canisters more easily. This candle is dangerous to store and use around other inflammables because of the sparks and flame it throws occasionally during ignition.

(CLASSIFICATION)

B. Six of the captured candles were tested in the field. The results from each candle were fairly uniform. All burning times were from two to three minutes. With a 3-mile-per-hour wind the adamsite vapor laden smoke stayed together well enough to have a harassing effect up to 500 yards. Several men wearing US model M9 gas masks walked into the thickest parts of the smoke and remained there for four minutes with no ill effects. The dirty-yellow smoke emitted impaired visibility for the first 100 yards well enough to conceal a man. Two of the candles started with difficulty and a third candle showered sparks for six to eight feet upon ignition.

(CLASSIFICATION)

(CLASSIFICATION)

VI. *TACTICAL USE*

These candles have been used by the aggressor, so far as is known, on only one occasion. This was in an action against the British 54th Brigade. In this incident, many candles were placed up-wind from bunkers and gun emplacements and ignited. Several of these candles were actually thrown 40 to 50 yards after ignition without impairing their operation. The results obtained from this harassing maneuver were fairly good from the aggressor viewpoint, due mainly to the surprise factor. The brigade's firepower coordination was disrupted temporarily, resulting in the loss of several positions. Had masks been available the use of these candles would probably have been ineffective.

(CLASSIFICATION)

(CLASSIFICATION)

VII. *COMPARISON WITH U. S. MATERIEL*

This aggressor smoke candle is very similar to the now-obsolete U. S. irritant gas candle M2. The two are essentially the same in principal and components, but the aggressor candle is one inch less in height and two inches less in diameter. This compactness is advantageous because of the ease of transportation in the field and the adaptability to hand-throwing. The aggressor candle is more crudely constructed than the U. S. model M2 and emits a heavier (dark-yellow) smoke. The aggressor candle is faster burning (two to three minutes as compared to three to five minutes), with the consequence that it emits flames and sparks violently, thereby endangering personnel and causing a fire hazard.

VIII. *DEDUCTIONS AS TO ENEMY RESOURCES*

It appears that the bonnets were machine stamped and are quite likely produced in quantity. All other component parts were also apparently mass produced. However, the ten candles mentioned here and those used against the 54th Brigade are the only ones that have been reported.

(CLASSIFICATION)

(CLASSIFICATION)

XI. *RECOMMENDATIONS*

A. This aggressor candle has the desirable features of compactness and emission of a dense smoke cloud. These qualities could be incorporated in our equipment of this type.

B. The M9 or equivalent-type gas mask is effective against these candles.

C. Troops should be cautioned about the danger of igniting these aggressor candles, due to their erratic emission of flame and sparks upon ignition.

(CLASSIFICATION)

(CLASSIFICATION)

CMTR #23
305th CD(TI)

AGGRESSOR IRRITANT SMOKE CANDLE

Report prepared by:
John Doe, Major, Cml C
Bill Smith, SFC, Cml C

Approved

2 Incls:
1. Sketch, Aggressor Irritant Smoke Candle—Figure 1
2. Sketch, Aggressor Irritant Smoke Candle (Cross-section) Figure 2

/s/ John Doe
JOHN DOE
Major, Cml C
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:

Copies 1–10 Cml Officer, GHQ, FEC
11 Cml Officer, EUSAK
12–14 G–2, EUSAK (Tech Intel Coord)
15 G–2, I Corps
16 Cml O, I Corps
17 Cml O, IX Corps
18 Cml O, X Corps
19–20 167 MISD
21 25th CD(TI)
22 15th CD(TI)
23–24 File, 305th CD(TI)

(CLASSIFICATION)

Page 12 of 12 Pages

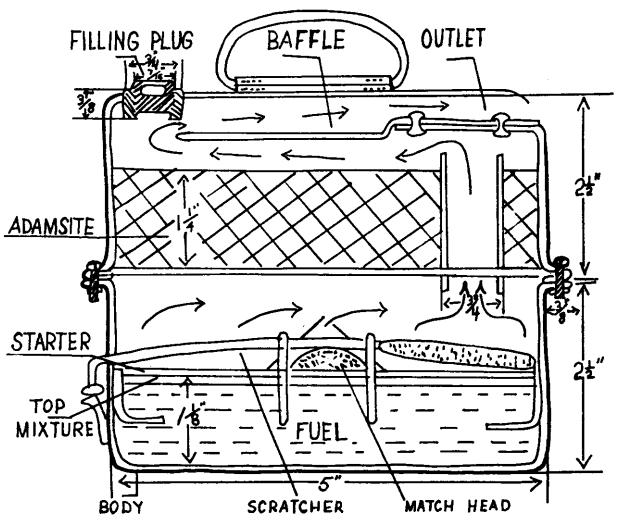


Figure 1. (CONFIDENTIAL) *Inclosure No. 1 to CMTR.*

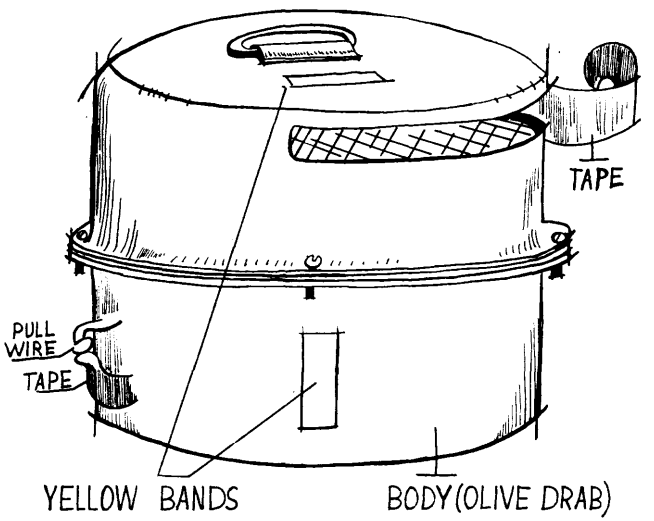


Figure 2. (CONFIDENTIAL) *Inclosure No. 2 to CMTR.*

APPENDIX III (UNCLASSIFIED)

COMBAT UNIT CBR REPORTS

Page

Form 1—Format, Standard Shelling, Mortaring, Bombing, and Toxic Report 88

Example 1—Standard Shelling, Mortaring, Bombing, and Toxic Report 89

Form 1. Format, Standard Shelling, Mortaring, Bombing, and Toxic Report

SHELREP, MORTREP, BOMREP, TOXREP

A. FROM (Unit, use current call sign or code name)

B. POSITION OF OBSERVER (map reference preferred; location of a headquarters or important observation post)

C. GRID OF MAGNETIC (state which) omit for aircraft
BEARING/AZIMUTH IN (state which)
DEGREES OR MILS OF (state which)
FLASH OR SOUND OR
GROOVE OF SHELL

D. TIME FROM

E. TIME TO

F. AREA SHELLED, MORTARED, BOMBED OR CONTAMINATED (map reference in clear)

G. NUMBER AND NATURE OF GUNS, MORTARS, AIRCRAFT, OR OTHER METHODS OF DELIVERY

H. NATURE OF FIRE (REGISTRATION, BOMBARDMENT, HARASSMENT, etc.) — may be omitted for aircraft

I. NUMBER AND TYPE OF SHELLS, BOMBS, TOXIC AGENTS, etc.

J. TIME OF FLASH TO BANG — omit for aircraft.

K. DAMAGE — optional; may include both effects and casualties in the case of toxic attack.

Note. This report is transmitted by whatever means is available and in abbreviated form. See following page for example.

Example 1. Standard Shelling, Mortaring, Bombing, and Toxic Report.

TOXREP

ALFA	OSCAR PAPA 1
BRAVO	365478
CHARLIE	GRID AZIMUTH FLASH 1438 MILS.
DELTA	1252
ECHO	1257
FOXTROT	378543
GOLF	2 UNKNOWN
HOTEL	HARASSMENT
INDIA	18 MUSTARD
JULIETT	3 SECONDS
KILO	NEGLIGIBLE

(Headings of the form which cannot be completed or are not applicable are omitted.)

[AG 385 (14 Feb 58)]

By Order of *Wilber M. Brucker*, Secretary of the Army:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

HERBERT M. JONES,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

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DCSPER (5)
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ACSRC (5)
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USCONARC (40)
US ARADCOM (5)
US ARADCOM Rgn (5)
OS Maj Comd (10) except USAREUR (25), USARJ/UNC/ EA (R) (25)
OS Base Comd (3)
Log Comd (3)
MDW (3)
Armies (5)
Corps (5)
Div (5)
Brig (2)
Regt/Gp/bg (4)
Ft & Camps (2)
USMA (50)
Svc Colleges (5) except USACGSC (50)
Br Svc Sch (5) except USACMLCSCH (100)
Gen Depots (2)
Sup Sec, Gen Depots (2)
Depots (2)
Ports of Emb (OS) (5)
Trans Terminal Comd (5)
Army Terminals (5)
OS Sup Agcy (3)
PG (2)
Arsenals (2)
Mil Dist (2)
USA Corps (Res) (2)
Sectors, USA Corps (Res) (2)
USAINTC (50)
MAAG (1)
Mil Mis (1)
ARMA (1)
Units organized under following TOE's:
3-500 (IA, IB) (2)
30-600 (AA, AE, MI) (2)

NG: State AG (2).
USAR: TOE: 3-500 (IA, IB) (5).
For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958

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